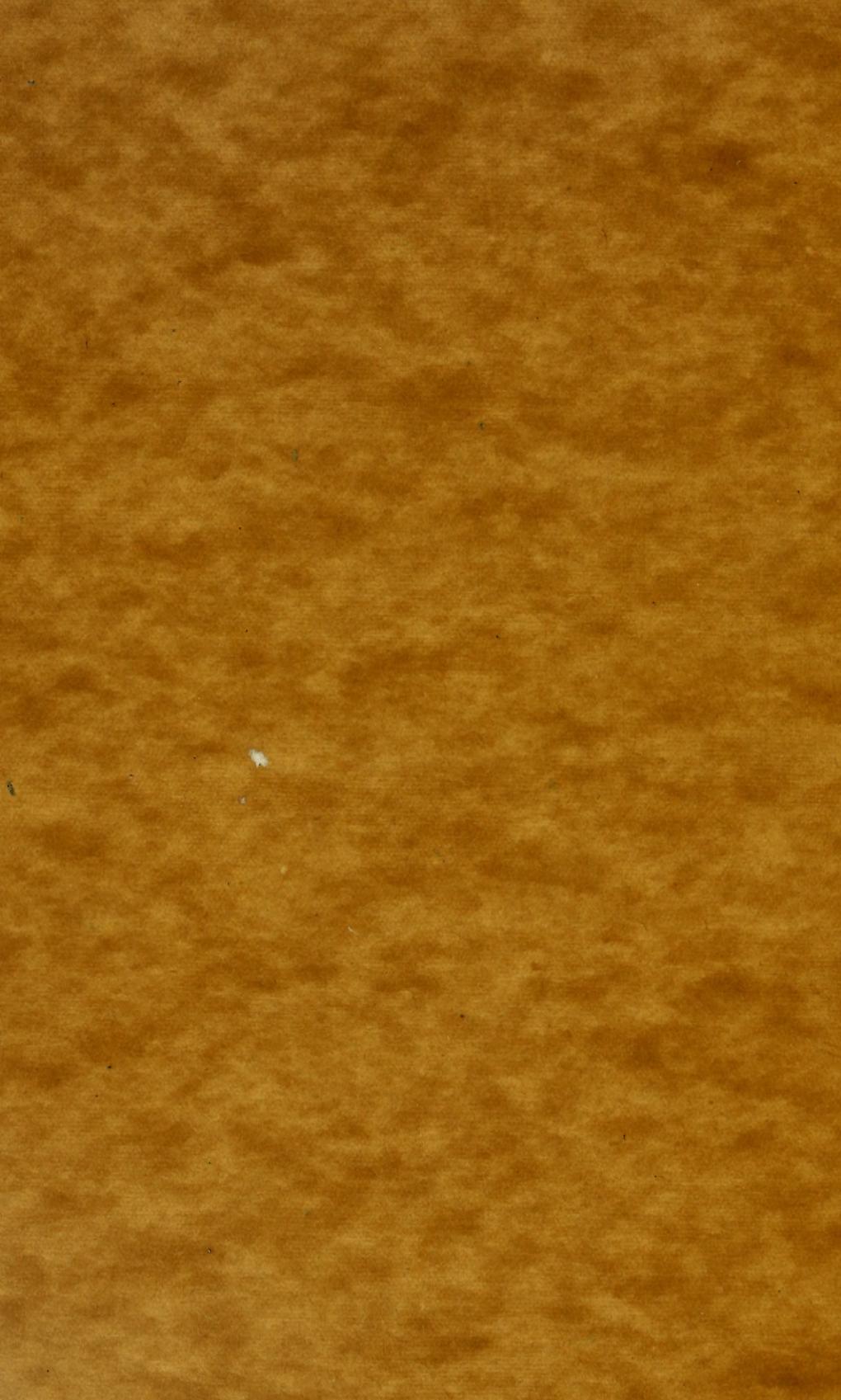


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Ornithology of North  
Carolina... 1897



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Birds

# Ornithology of North Carolina.

A List of the Birds of North Carolina,  
with Notes of Each Species.

by John Washington Pearce Smithwick

ISSUED BY  
THE NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION  
RALEIGH, N. C.

BULLETIN NO. 144



OCTOBER 30, 1897

480



Applications will be sent to any address in North Carolina upon application.

# NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

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The Station is glad to receive any inquiries on agricultural subjects. *Address all communications to the Agricultural Experiment Station, and not to individuals.* They will be referred to the members of the Station staff most competent to answer them.

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The accompanying bulletin is the first of its kind issued by this Experiment Station. It is not, however, the first publication of its kind, as the author shows in his preface. It is believed, to be the most complete list of the Birds of the State that has been published.

The list is the result of many hours of labor taken from his regular work or time of recreation, and is a donation by the author to the Experiment Station. While the work seems to have been done with care, yet it is possible that some species have been omitted. The Experiment Station or the author will be grateful for the mention of any omissions.

It is hoped that this bulletin will cause an additional interest to be awakened in birds, about which far too little is known.

Publication approved :

W. A. WITHERS,  
*Acting Director.*

ALEX. Q. HOLLADAY,  
*President.*

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## PREFACE.

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In contemplation of this list I have spared no pains in gathering material from all available sources, which I have boiled down and condensed, and am glad to present it in as complete form as is possible at this date.

**HISTORICAL.**—Catesby's work, in 1670, was the first to appear on the birds of this State, but this work included a great deal more territory than North Carolina, and did not embrace one-half of the birds now known to occur within our borders. Then followed the publication of several minor papers, at irregular intervals, devoted principally to the ornithology of the various sections, when, in 1887, Prof. G. F. Atkinson, of the University of North Carolina, published a list of all the birds then known to him to occur within the bounds of the State. Incomplete though this list was, it has served a good purpose—that of a stimulus; and since that time much work has been done by a few zealous workers. Many new species have been added, and new and more complete notes taken on nearly all the species recorded by him; their general distribution and nesting habits have been more fully studied and carefully observed; the result of which is given forth in this list. It is an entirely new list, so far as the annotations are concerned, in nearly every respect.

**GEOGRAPHICAL AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STATE.**—North Carolina is peculiarly situated, geographically, and divided, physically; so that it presents a variety of climate, and consequently a varied bird-life, which is exceedingly interesting. Midway, as it were, between the North and South, and reaching from the Atlantic ocean westward five hundred miles to the heights of the Alleghanies, we are visited by nearly all the migrants of eastern North America. Physically, it is divided into three distinct regions, viz., the eastern or tide-water, which can roughly be said to include all the land east of a line which indicates an altitude of one hundred feet above the sea-level; the middle or piedmont, which is bounded by the above-described line on the east, and a similar one on the west, indicating the altitude of five hundred feet; and the western or mountain section, which includes all the territory west of the piedmont section, embracing all the mountains of the State to the eastern boundary of Tennessee. From the sea-level in the east the altitude gradually increases till a height of more than six thousand feet is reached in the west. These varia-

tions in climate and physical characteristics give us, in a great degree, our varied bird-life. In the higher mountains ours somewhat resemble the Canadian *avian fauna*, inasmuch as many birds are found breeding there which usually make a more Northern place their summer home. In the east the climate is mild and equable, being tempered by the Gulf Stream, and many birds winter there, and occasionally that section has stragglers which it would not were it not for its peculiar situation and environment.

**SCOPE OF THE WORK.**—Three hundred and three species are listed, which includes all that are known to occur within the borders of the State at the present time. Two species are recorded upon evidence that they once occurred and they may be found again. An Appendix of twenty-two species is added, of species which ought to occur, and we may expect to take them if we are careful.

**SOURCE OF MATERIAL.**—During the past ten years I have devoted much time to the study of the ornithology of our State, and the result of all my study and observations is embodied in and constitutes the foundation of this work. To the following gentlemen I am also greatly indebted, for without their assistance this list could never have been as complete as I am now able to make it:

Mr. H. H. Brimley, Curator State Museum, Raleigh, N. C., for notes on the ducks and a few water-birds found on our sounds in winter, and for notes on the specimens received at the Museum.

Mr. C. S. Brimley, Raleigh, N. C., for a list of the birds of the vicinity of Raleigh, and all the notes he has collected through several years collecting and corresponding in various portions of the State.

Mr. John S. Cairns, a short time before his untimely death, sent me a complete list of the birds of Buncombe County, which has been of much service to me. In the death of this ardent lover of nature we have lost one of our brightest stars, and, I fear, his place will long remain vacant. His home was in Weaverville, among the giants of nature.

Mr. Joe H. Armfield, Greensboro, N. C., sent me a list of all the birds which had come under his observation through several years collecting, which contained some interesting and valuable notes on the nidification habits of some of the rarer species.

Mr. T. Gilbert Pearson, Curator Guilford College Museum, Guilford College, N. C., has rendered assistance by sending a list of all the birds he has identified during his residence in North Carolina. His former home was in Florida.

Mr. R. P. Smithwick sent me a list of the birds of Bertie County, with notes on each species, which has proven of service.

Mr. C. J. Maynard, Newtonville, Mass., furnished some valuable notes on a few species of our coast birds, observed by himself in 1876.

Mr. H. Gould Welborne, Lexington, N. C., sent some interesting notes on the species he has observed in his immediate section.

I have had for reference the following works: "A Preliminary Catalogue of the Birds of North Carolina, With Notes on Some of the Species," by Prof. G. F. Atkinson, 1887; and "The Birds and Reptiles of Fort Macon, N. C.," by Dr. Elliott Coues, 1871.

J. W. P. SMITHWICK, M. D.

*Aurora, N. C., October 26, 1897.*





WESTERN SECTION

MIDDLE SECTION

EASTERN SECTION



MAP OF  
NORTH CAROLINA

INCLUDING ALL RAILROADS  
IN OPERATION AND CONSTRUCTION

PRINTED BY THE  
N. C. AGR. EXPT. STATION  
W. H. WITHERS & M. D. DUNN

1900-1910

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J. W. P. SMITHWICK, M. D.

*Aurora, N. C., October 26, 1897.*

## ANNOTATED LIST.

J. W. P. SMITHWICK, M. D., AURORA, N. C.

### Family PODICIPIDÆ. Grebes.

1. HOLBÆLL'S GREBE. *Colymbus holbællii.* (Reinh.)

Common on the coast in winter. Has been exhibited in the meat at the Newbern Fair, and often caught in the fish-nets on the Neuse river. One record for the middle section, that of Atkinson.

2. HORNED GREBE. *Colymbus auritus.* (Linn.)

Common winter visitor on the coast and adjacent waters; rare visitor in the mountains, winters of 1886-87.

3. PIED-BILLED GREBE. *Podilymbus podiceps.* (Linn.)

Frequent winter visitor in the east; rare transient in the middle and western sections.

### Family URINATORIDÆ. Loons.

4. LOON. *Urinator imber.* (Gunn.)

Common in the east during the winter along the water courses; probably a rare winter visitor at Raleigh one taken winter of 1887, several winter of 1897; transient in the mountains.

5. RED-THROATED LOON. *Urinator lumme.* (Gunn.)

Common in winter on the waters of the eastern section, often caught in the fish nets on the Neuse river.

### Family ALCIDÆ. Auks, Murres and Puffins.

6. BRUNNICH'S MURRE. *Uria lomvia.* (Linn.)

One specimen was procured in Newbern on December 27, 1896, by T. Gilbert Pearson. This specimen was identified by Prof. Ridgway, and is now in the Guilford College Museum.

7. RAZOR-BILLED AUK. *Alca torda.* (Linn.)

The head, wing and foot of one of this species were sent to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for identification, by Lieut. Foley, U. S. N. It was taken at Lookout Cove, February, 1890. Others were seen.

### Family LARIDÆ. Gulls and Terns.

8. AMERICAN HERRING GULL. *Larus argentatus smithsonianus.* (Coues.)

Very abundant resident along the coast in winter, staying from from September till April.

9. RING-BILLED GULL. *Larus delawarensis*. (Ord.)

Spring and fall migrant along the coast, may be a winter resident; accidental in the mountains, a pair taken by Cairns in November, 1889, near Asheville.

10. LAUGHING GULL. *Larus atricilla*. (Linn.)

Common on the coast. Given by Prof. Atkinson as breeding, and consequently a summer resident, but Dr. Coues says he never observed it breeding at Fort Macon, though they stay away only a short time during the summer, and that they must breed near by.

11. BONAPARTE'S GULL. *Larus philadelphicus*. (Ord.)

Extremely abundant migrants on the coast; accidental in the middle section one taken by S. B. Moore, Franklin County, December, 1890.

12. ROYAL TERN. *Sterna maxima*. (Bodd.)

A common summer visitor on the coast, probably breeding, as Dr. Coues saw young ones still receiving attention from their parents at Fort Macon. One specimen was received at the State Museum, February, 1897.

13. CABOT'S TERN. *Sterna sandvicensis acuflavida*. (Cabot.)

Common migrant on the coast principally, but also a rare winter visitor.

14. FORSTER'S TERN. *Sterna forsteri*. (Nutt.)

This, like the above species, is a migrant, but also, sparingly a winter resident.

15. COMMON TERN. *Sterna hirundo*. (Linn.)

Common migrant along the southern part of the coast; summer visitor along Currituck Sound.

16. LEAST TERN. *Sterna antillarum*. (Less.)

Summer resident on the coast, breeding in great numbers. They arrive in April and leave in October, nesting during the latter part of May and early June.

17. SOOTY TERN. *Sterna fuliginosa*. (Gmel.)

Common migrant on the coast.

18. BLACK TERN. *Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*. (Gmel.)

Migrant on the coast; seems to be an irregular summer visitor about Raleigh, being observed there during the summers of 1884, 1888 and 1892.

## Family RYNCHOPIDÆ. Skimmers.

19. BLACK SKIMMER. *Rynchops nigra*. (Linn.)

Common on the northern part of the coast in summer, probably breeding; migrants along the southern part of the coast.

## Family PROCELLARIDÆ. Fulmars and Shearwaters.

20. CORY'S SHEARWATER. *Puffinus borealis.* (Cory.)

Recorded by Atkinson, being identified by him from a wing of a shearwater taken at Beaufort.

21. GREATER SHEARWATER. *Puffinus major.* (Faber.)

Maynard writes in a letter of late date, "I have just returned from a trip to the Bahamas, and on our way up, when off Cape Hatteras, some fifty miles out, I saw a number of greater shearwaters. This was July 4, 1897.

22. SOOTY SHEARWATER. *Puffinus stricklandi.* (Ridgw.)

One specimen was taken by Dr. Coues, May 21, 1870, another was taken at Beaufort, June 8, 1892, by H. H. Brimley.

## Family SULIDÆ. Gannets.

23. GANNET. *Sula bassana.* (Linn.)

Several were recorded by Dr. Coues at Fort Macon in 1869-70, being seen during the foul weather.

## Family PHALACROCORACIDÆ. Cormorants.

23. DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT. *Phalacrocorax dilophus.* (Sw. & Rich.)

Very common visitor on the coast in winter; one specimen taken near Asheville, November, 1887.

25. FLORIDA CORMORANT. *Phalacrocorax dilophus floridanus.* (Aud.)

Tolerably common on the coast in summer, except the very hottest months, probably breeds.

## Family PELICANIDÆ. Pelicans.

26. AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN. *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos.* (Gmel.)

One was taken by Brimley at Raleigh in 1884; in May, 1889, a flock of forty went up the French Broad river, five of which were taken by Cairns.

27. BROWN PELICAN. *Pelecanus fuscus.* (Linn.)

An irregular summer visitor on the coast.

## Family ANATIDÆ. Ducks, Geese and Swans.

28. AMERICAN MERGANSER. *Merganser americanus.* (Cass.)

Common winter visitor on the coast; tolerably spring transient in the mountains.

29. RED-BREASTED MERGANSER. *Merganser serrator.* (Linn.)

Abundant winter visitor along the water courses of the eastern section.

30. HOODED MEGANSER. *Lophodytes cucullatus.* (Linn.)  
Winter visitor, common in the eastern section, rare in the middle; tolerably common spring transient in the west.

31. MALLARD DUCK. *Anas boschas.* (Linn.)  
Winter visitor; common in the east, tolerably common in the middle section; not a common transient in the mountains.

32. BLACK DUCK. *Anas obscura.* (Gmel.)  
Common in the east, rare in the middle section; winter visitant.

33. GADWALL. *Anas strepera.* (Linn.)  
Common in the eastern section, rare in the middle; winter visitor.

34. WIDGEON. *Anas penelope.* (Linn.)  
Maynard says, "It is really a regular visitant every season, especially in the sounds of North Carolina." One was taken on the property of the Currituck Shooting Club, January, 1897.

35. BALDPATE. *Anas americana.* (Gmel.)  
Common winter visitor, confined to the eastern section.

36. GREEN-WINGED TEAL. *Anas carolinensis.* (Gmel.)  
Rare transient in the western and middle sections; common winter visitor in the east.

37. BLUE-WINGED TEAL. *Anas discors.* (Linn.)  
Tolerably common transient in the western and middle sections; common winter visitor in the east.

38. SHOVELLER DUCK. *Sptula clypeata.* (Linn.)  
Tolerably common spring transient in the mountains; common winter visitor in the east.

39. PINTAIL DUCK. *Dafila acuta.* (Linn.)  
Common winter visitor on the coast.

40. WOOD DUCK. *Aix sponsa.* (Linn.)  
Tolerably common resident in the eastern and middle sections; rare summer visitor in the mountains. Breeds in all sections of the State.

41. REDHEAD DUCK. *Aythya americana.* (Eyt.)  
Rare transient in the mountains; rare winter visitor in the middle section; common on the coast.

42. CANVASS-BACK DUCK. *Aythya vallisneria.* (Wils.)  
Very common on Currituck Sound, as observed by H. H. Brimley; Dr. Coues never saw it at Fort Macon.

43. AMERICAN SCAUP DUCK. *Aythya marila nearctica.* (Stejn.)  
Tolerably common transient in the mountains; rare winter visitor in the middle section; tolerably common in the east as a winter visitor.

44. LESSER SCAUP DUCK. *Aythya affinis*. (Eyt.)

Common on the coast, rare in the central portion, winter visitor; rare transient in the mountains.

45. RING-NECK DUCK. *Aythya collaris*. (Donov.)

Rare transient in the mountains; common winter visitor on the coast.

46. AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE. *Clangula clangula americana*. (Bonap.)

Common winter visitor on the coast; rare transient in the mountains.

47. BARROW'S GOLDEN-EYE. *Clangula islandica*. (Gmel.)

One taken by Cairns near Asheville, May 6, 1893; a specimen in the State Museum is a rare form of *C. islandica*, or an intermediate between *C. islandica* and *C. clangula americana*; a specimen was received at the State Museum which was determined to be *C. islandica*, in early part of February, 1897.

48. BUFFLE-HEAD DUCK. *Charitonetta albola*. (Linn.)

Winter visitor, coast, common; middle region, rare; mountains, rare transient.

49. OLD SQUAW. *Harelda hyemalis*. (Linn.)

Tolerably common winter visitor on the coast; accidental in the mountains, one taken February, 1887.

50. WHITE-WINGED SCOOTER. *Oidemia deglanai*. (Bonap.)

Tolerably common on the coast in winter.

51. SURF SCOOTER. *Oidemia perspicillata*. (Linn.)

Very common on the coast in winter.

52. RUDDY DUCK. *Erismatura jamaicensis*. (Wils.)

Common winter visitor on the coast.

53. BLUE GOOSE. *Chen caeruleo-cens*. (Linn.)

Accidental. One live specimen was seen in possession of S. J. Moore, Beaufort, by Atkinson, which was taken on Bogue beach one mile from Fort Macon.

54. GREATER SNOW GOOSE. *Chen hyperborea nivalis*. (Forst.)

Common on Pamlico Sound and northward in winter.

55. AMERICAN WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE. *Anser albifrons gambeli*. (Hartl.)

One taken in Buncombe County by Cairns; one taken on Currituck Sound, January, 1897.

56. CANADA GOOSE. *Branta canadensis*. (Linn.)

Tolerably common transient in the mountain and middle sections; common winter visitor all through the eastern section.

57. BRANT. *Branta bernicla*. (Linn.)  
Common winter visitor on the coast.

58. BARNACLE GOOSE. *Branta leucopsis*. (Bechst.)  
Dr. Allan, in "Birds of Massachusetts," says, "It has been taken in North Carolina."

59. WHISTLING SWAN. *Olor columbianus*. (Ord.)  
Common on the coast and adjacent waters in winter.

Family CICONIIDÆ. Storks and Ibes.

60. WOOD IBIS. *Tantalus loculator*. (Linn.)  
Accidental summer visitor in the middle section, one specimen taken so far.

Family ARDEIDÆ. Herons and Bitterns.

61. AMERICAN BITTERN. *Botaurus lentiginosus*. (Montag.)  
Tolerably common transient in the mountain and middle sections; resident in the eastern section.

62. LEAST BITTERN. *Ardetta exilis*. (Gmel.)  
Only two specimens reported from the mountain section; rare summer visitor in the middle section, breeding; tolerably common summer visitor in the east.

63. GREAT BLUE HERON. *Ardea herodias*. (Linn.)  
Resident in all portions, perhaps rarer to the west. Breeds throughout its range.

64. AMERICAN EGRET. *Ardea egretta*. (Gmel.)  
Summer visitor; rare in the middle section; tolerably common in the east.

65. SNOWY HERON. *Ardea candidissima*. (Gmel.)  
One specimen taken by Cairns in the mountains; tolerably common summer resident in the eastern section.

66. LITTLE BLUE HERON. *Ardea cœrulea*. (Linn.)  
Tolerably common summer resident in all portions, breeding.

67. GREEN HERON. *Ardea virescens*. (Linn.)  
Common summer visitor, breeding throughout the State. Commonly called "Scouk," "Schytelope," etc.

68. BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON. *Nycticorax nycticorax nævius*. (Bodd.)  
Probably a summer resident in the east, one immature bird taken and another seen at Shackleford Banks, Carteret County, by H. H. Brimley; specimens from Buncombe County are in the State Museum.

69. YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON. *Nycticorax violaceus.*  
(Linn.)

Atkinson reported one from Beaufort in 1887; one was exhibited in the meat at the Newbern Fair, 1892; an immature female taken at Raleigh on June 25, 1884, and a male July 15, same year.

Family RALLIDÆ. Rails, Gallinules and Coots.

70. KING RAIL, *Rallus elegans.* (Aud.)

Summer visitor in all portions; common in the east, rarer to the west. Occasionally seen in eastern and middle sections during the winter season. Breeds, probably, throughout its range. Eggs taken from the middle section are in my collection.

71. CLAPPER RAIL. *Rallus crepitans.* (Gmel.)

Common resident in the marshes of the eastern section, breeding abundantly.

72. VIRGINIA RAIL. *Rallus virginianus.* (Linn.)

Reported as a rare transient visitor in the middle section; specimens seen April, 1889, and March, 1891; common transient in the east.

73. SORA. *Porzana carolina.* (Linn.)

Tolerably common transient in the mountains; one specimen seen near Raleigh by H. H. Brimley December, 1890.

74. YELLOW RAIL. *Porzana noveboracensis.* (Gmel.)

Rare transient in the mountains; one captured alive near Raleigh by Brimley September, 1882; one observed by Dr. Coues April 12, 1871, at Fort Macon; two specimens at the Newbern Fair, 1892.

75. BLACK RAIL. *Porzana jamaicensis.* (Gmel.)

Rare summer visitor in the middle and western sections, breeding. Eggs have been taken near Asheville, Statesville and Raleigh.

76. PURPLE GALLINULE. *Ionornis martinica.* (Linn.)

Accidental summer visitor in the middle section.

77. FLORIDA GALLINULE. *Ionornis galacta.* (Licht.)

Rare spring transient in the mountains; one specimen taken by Brimley in Newbern in 1885, one by Brewster near Asheville in 1885, one by myself in Bertie County in 1890, and one in Orange County in 1892.

78. AMERICAN COOT. *Fulica americana.* (Gmel.)

Rare transient in the mountains; several taken by Brimley in the middle section; common on the coast.

Family PHALAROPODIDÆ. Phalaropes.

79. NORTHERN PHALAROPE. *Phalaropus lobatus.* (Linn.)

"Where they go for safety when those gales for which the region

about Cape Hatteras is famous, sweep over the ocean, I know not." (Vide "Birds of Eastern North America," Maynard).

**Family RECURVIROSTRIDÆ. Avocets and Stilts.**

80. AMERICAN AVOCET. *Recurvirostra americana.* (Gmel.)

Dr. Coues identified this species on the 12th of September, 1870, when a flock of six was seen at Fort Macon.

**Family SCOLOPACIDÆ. Snipes, Sandpipers, etc.**

81. AMERICAN WOODCOCK. *Philohela minor.* (Gmel.)

Tolerably common resident in all portions, breeding. I have taken badly-incubated eggs on the 1st of March.

82. WILSON'S SNIPE. *Gallinago delicator.* (Ord.)

Common winter resident in the eastern and middle sections; spring transient in the mountains.

83. DOWITCHER. *Macrorampus griseus.* (Gmel.)

Abundant migrant and perhaps a casual winter resident on the coast; rare summer visitor in the middle section.

84. LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER. *Macrorampus scolopaceus.* (Say.)

Recorded by Prof. Atkinson, who identified it from one specimen seen at Beaufort.

85. KNOT. *Tringa canutus.* (Linn.)

Two specimens were received at the State Museum from Carteret County, by the Curator, May 21, 1897.

86. PECTORAL SANDPIPER. *Tringa maculata.* (Veill.)

Transient visitor; common on the coast, rare in the middle section.

87. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER. *Tringa fuscicollis.* (Veill.)

Common on the coast during the migrations.

88. LEAST SANDPIPER. *Tringa minutilla.* (Veill.)

Rare transient in the mountain and middle sections; very common on the coast, both spring and fall.

89. RED-BACKED SANDPIPER. *Tringa alpina pacifica.* (Coues.)

Abundant migrant on the coast, a few, probably, remaining all the winter.

90. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER. *Ereunetes pusillus.* (Linn.)

Very abundant on the coast during the migrations.

91. SANDERLING. *Calidris arenaria.* (Linn.)

Abundant winter resident on the coast.

92. MARBLED GODWIT. *Limosa fedoa.* (Linn.)

Common during the migrations along the coast, and probably

summers along the northern part; Maynard reports it common at Beaufort and southward, November 17, 1876.

93. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS. *Totanus melanoleucus*, (Gmel.)

Common migrant on the coast; tolerably common transient in the middle section; rare in the mountains.

94. YELLOW-LEGS. *Totanus flavipes*. (Gmel.)

Transient; rare in the mountains, tolerably common in the middle and eastern sections.

95. SOLITARY SANDPIPER. *Totanus solitarius*. (Wils.)

Transient visitor in all portions; rare in mountains; not abundant in the middle and eastern sections.

96. WILLET. *Symphearia semipalmata*. (Gmel.)

Resident on the coast, not so abundant during the colder months, breeds.

97. RUFF. *Pavoncella pugnax*. (Linn.)

Accidental in the middle section. One female taken at Raleigh on May 6, 1892, by H. H. Brimley.

98. BARTRAMIAN SANDPIPER. *Bartramia longicauda*. (Bechst.)

Tolerably common transient in the middle section.

99. SPOTTED SANDPIPER. *Actitis macularia*. (Linn.)

Common migrant and summer resident on the coast, breeding; common transient in the middle section; a few summer on the Neuse river; rare summer visitor in the mountains, but a common migrant.

100. LONG-BILLED CURLEW. *Numenius longirostris*. (Wils.)

Common resident on the coast, more common during the migrations. In all probability it breeds, but no eggs have been taken so far.

101. HUDSONIAN CURLEW. *Numenius hudsonicus*. (Lath.)

Two specimens were received at the State Museum from Craven County, spring of 1897.

Family CHARADRIIDÆ. Plovers.

102. BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER. *Squatarol squatarolja*. (Linn.)

Abundant during the migrations, especially in October; reported by Maynard as common at Southport in December, 1876.

103. AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER. *Squatarola dominicus*. (Mull.)

Rare transient in middle and mountain sections.

104. KILLDEER PLOVER. *Ægialitis vocifera*. (Linn.)

Common winter visitor in the east, arriving early in fall and remaining late in spring; tolerably common resident in the middle section; rare summer visitor in the mountains. Breeds wherever it spends the summer.

105. SEMIPALMATED PLOVER. *Ægialitis semipalmata*. (Bonap.)  
Transient visitor; common on the coast, rare in the middle section.

106. PIPING PLOVER. *Ægialitis melodia*. (Ord.)  
Common migrant on the coast.

107. WILSON'S PLOVER. *Ægialitis wilsonia*. (Ord.)  
Summer resident on the coast, breeding abundantly.

**Family APHRIZIDÆ. Surf Birds and Turnstones.**

108. TURNSTONE. *Arenaria interpres*. (Linn.)  
Very common on the coast during the migrations, and some may winter along the southern part.

**Family HAEMATROPODIDÆ. Oyster-Catchers.**

109. AMERICAN OYSTER-CATCHER. *Hæmatopus palliatus*. (Tenn.)

Observed by Maynard in November, 1876, at Southport, where they were evidently established for the winter. Several were exhibited at the Newbern Fair in 1892 in the meat, said to have been taken in the vicinity.

**Family TETRAONIDÆ. Grouse, Partridges, etc.**

110. BOB-WHITE. *Colinus virginianus*. (Linn.)

Common resident in all portions of the State, breeding abundantly throughout its range.

111. RUFFED GROUSE. *Bonasa umbellus*. (Linn.)

This species is common on the higher mountains, where it breeds, not so common in the valleys as formerly. Confined entirely to the mountain section.

**Family PHASIANIDÆ. Pheasants, etc.**

112. WILD TURKEY. *Meleagris gallopavo*. (Linn.)

Resident in all portions; common in the east, rarer westward. Breeds throughout its range. Eggs in my collection average larger than those of the domestic turkey.

**Family COLUMBIDÆ. Pigeons.**

113. PASSENGER PIGEON. *Ectopistes migratorius*. (Linn.)

Accidental in the middle section; very rare transient in the mountains, passing above 1,000 feet.

114. MOURNING DOVE. *Zenaidura macroura*. (Linn.)

Common resident throughout the State, breeding.

115. GROUND DOVE. *Columbigallina passerina terrestris*. (Chap.)

Accidental summer visitor in the mountains, two specimens seen

and identified by Cairns. H. Gould Welborne says it is a rare summer resident in Davidson County, breeding. An egg in my collection taken by him must be of this species, as it conforms with other specimens of this species in my collection, in every particular. This is the most northern record of this species breeding.

Family CATHARTIDÆ. American Vultures.

116. TURKEY VULTURE. *Cathartes aura.* (Linn).

Common resident, generally distributed. Breeds in all sections. Usually known by the name "North Carolina Buzzard."

117. BLACK VULTURE. *Cathartes atrata.* (Bartr).

Common resident in the eastern and middle sections; not very common in the mountains; breeds. This is the "South Carolina Buzzard."

Family FALCONIDÆ. Vultures, Falcons, Hawks, Eagles, etc.

118. SWALLOW-TAILED KITE. *Elanoides forficatus.* (Linn).

A few seen every fall in the higher mountains. One specimen from Craven County in State Museum.

119. MARSH HAWK. *Circus hudsonius.* (Linn).

Common resident in the east, probably breeding; tolerably common winter visitor in the middle section; not a common autumn transient in the mountains.

120. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK. *Accipiter velox.* (Wils).

Tolerably common, generally distributed resident throughout the State. Cairns has observed it in Buncombe County.

121. COOPER'S HAWK. *Accipiter cooperi.* (Bonap.)

Common resident in all portions, breeding. Eggs are in my collection taken by Cairns in Buncombe County, and by myself in Beaufort County.

122. RED-TAILED HAWK. *Buteo borealis.* (Gmel.)

Rather rare resident throughout the State. Breeds. I took a set of two eggs in 1890, nest was placed in top of a swamp pine one hundred and twenty-seven feet high.

123. RED-SHOULDERED HAWK. *Buteo lineatus.* (Gmel.)

Common resident in all parts of the State. Breeds. Eggs are in my collection from Wake County.

124. SWAINSON'S HAWK. *Buteo swainsoni.* (Bonap.)

Accidental in the mountain region.

125. BROAD-WINGED HAWK. *Buteo latissimus.* (Wils.)

Rare summer visitor in the middle and mountain sections, breeding in both places.

126. AMERICAN ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK. *Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis.* (Gmel.)

Seen occasionally in winter and spring in the mountainous sections.

127. GOLDEN EAGLE. *Aquila chrysaetos.* (Linn.)

Tolerably common in the mountain section for an eagle. Breeds on the cliffs of the higher mountains.

128. BALD EAGLE. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus.* (Linn.)

Common resident in the east; tolerably common in the mountains; not reported from the middle section. Breeds in both the eastern and western sections; common to the east; perhaps a dozen nests are on the banks of the Pamlico river.

129. DUCK HAWK. *Falco peregrinus anatum.* (Bonap.)

Nearly, if not quite, a resident in the mountain section. Breeds on the higher mountains.

130. PIGEON HAWK. *Falco columbarius.* (Linn.)

Rather rare transient in the middle and western sections.

131. AMERICAN SPARROW HAWK. *Falco sparverius.* (Linn.)

Common resident, generally distributed. Breeds throughout the its range.

132. AMERICAN OSPREY. *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis.* (Gmel.)

Common resident in the east; rare transient visitor in the middle section; rare summer visitor in the mountains. Breeds in both eastern and western sections.

#### Family STRIGIDÆ. Barn Owls.

133. AMERICAN BARN OWL. *Strix pratincola.* (Bonap.)

Reported as occasionally seen by Coues at Fort Macon; one started from a bunch of live oaks at Southport by Maynard in 1876; one taken by James Moore at Newport in 1889; one taken near New Bern in 1892; one taken by Brimley near Raleigh in January, 1896.

#### Family BUBONIDÆ. Horned Owl.

134. AMERICAN LONG-EARED OWL. *Asio wilsonianus.* (Less.)

Bare winter visitor in the middle and western sections. One shot near Asheville in 1889, specimens taken near Raleigh in 1891 and 1893.

135. SHORT-EARED OWL. *Asio accipitrinus.* (Pall.)

Rare transient visitor in the middle and mountain sections.

136. BARRED OWL. *Syrnium nebulosum.* (Forst.)

Common resident, generally distributed. Breeds. Eggs are in my collection from Wake County.

137. SAW-WHET OWL. *Nyctala acadica*. (Gmel.)

A mounted specimen exhibited at the New Bern Fair in 1892; one female taken near Raleigh on December 18, 1894, by Brimley; one taken in Wake County December 4, 1897, and carried to the State Museum.

138. SCREECH OWL. *Megascops asio*. (Linn.)

Common resident, generally distributed throughout the State. Breeds. I have a set of three eggs from the middle section, have taken young ones on several occasions.

139. GREAT HORNED OWL. *Bubo virginianus*. (Gmel.)

Not a very common resident, though generally distributed. Probably breeds in all sections; eggs have been taken by Cairns and Brimley.

140. SNOWY OWL. *Nyctea nyctea*. (Linn.)

Cairns wrote me that he had seen a "white owl" once, and had been informed that it was often seen a few miles west of Weaverville during the winter months. A specimen received at State Museum December 4, 1897, from Pamlico County.

## Family PSITTACIDÆ.

141. CAROLINA PAROQUET. *Conurus carolinensis*. (Linn.)

I think this species should hardly be classed among our birds, as the last record was that of Catesby in 1731, though South Carolina has a record in 1851. This species is now confined to Florida, and in all probability will never be found any further north, as it is rapidly becoming extinct.

## Family CUCULIDÆ. Cuckoos, Anis, Etc.

142. YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO. *Coccyzus americanus*. (Linn.)

Common summer visitor in the eastern and middle sections; irregular summer visitor in the mountains. Breeds throughout its range.

143. BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*. (Wils.)

Rather rare summer visitor in all sections. Breeds. Eggs are in my collection from Bertie County, collected by R. P. Smithwick.

## Family ALCEDINIDÆ. Kingfishers.

144. BELTED KINGFISHER. *Ceryle alcyon*. (Linn.)

Common resident in the eastern and middle sections; a common migrant in the west; few remaining throughout the summer. Breeds in all sections.

## Family PICIDÆ. Woodpeckers.

145. IVORY-BILLED WOODPECKER. *Campetherus principalis*. (Linn.)

Wilson took a specimen about twelve miles north of Wilming-

ton, and carried it into the city ; this bird was slightly wounded in one of its wings. This was in the thirties of the present century. In a paper by Coues and Yarrow on the Natural History of Fort Macon, published in 1876, they say : "Information was received from an apparently good source of the occurrence of this species, whose appearance was described with tolerable exactness, but the statement is given for what it is worth, no specimen having been seen." May possibly be found in some of the deep swamps of the south-eastern part of the State at the present time.

146. HAIRY WOODPECKER. *Dryobates villosus*. (Linn.)

Rather rare resident in the western section. A few breed on the higher mountains.

147. SOUTHERN HAIRY WOODPECKER. *Dryobates villosus audubonii*. (Swains.)

Generally distributed ; common resident throughout the State. Breeds ; have taken eggs in Bertie County.

148. SOUTHERN DOWNY WOODPECKER. *Dryobates pubescens*. (Linn.)

Common resident in all sections, breeding

149. DOWNY WOODPECKER. *Dryobates pubescens medianus*. (Linn.)

A resident of the higher mountains, probably breeding.

150. RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER. *Dryobates borealis*. (Veill.)

Tolerably common resident in the east, more numerous some seasons than others ; one female taken by Brimley at Raleigh, April 22, 1891. Breeds in the eastern section, several sets have been taken by R. P. Smithwick, one of which is at present in my collection.

151. YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER. *Sphyrapicus varius*. (Linn.)

Tolerably common winter visitor in the middle sections ; resident in the western section, breeding on the higher mountains.

152. PILEATED WOODPECKER. *Coccyzus pileatus*. (Linn.)

Resident in all portions ; common in the east, rarer westward. Breeds, probably, in all sections ; eggs have been taken by Cairns, and I have frequently seen nests in the eastern section.

153. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. (Linn.)

Tolerably common resident in all portions. I have found it breeding in the east, and Cairns has taken eggs in the west.

154. RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER. *Melanerpes carolinus*. (Linn.)

Irregular resident in all portions ; sometimes common, at others rare. Breeds on Craggy mountains.

155. FLICKER. *Colaptes auratus.* (Linn.)

Generally distributed common resident throughout the State. Breeds in all portions. Eggs taken in the eastern and middle sections are in my collection.

## Family CAPRIMULGIDÆ. Goatsuckers.

156. CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW. *Antrostomus carolinensis.* (Gmel.)

Common summer visitor in the eastern sections. Breeds. Eggs have been taken in Bertie, Edgecombe and Wake counties.

157. WHIP-POOR-WILL. *Antrostomus vociferus.* (Wils.)

Common summer visitor in all sections, generally distributed. Breeds.

158. NIGHTHAWK. *Chordeiles virginianus.* (Gmel.)

Tolerably common summer visitor throughout the State. Breeds.

## Family MICROPODIDÆ. Swifts.

159. CHIMNEY SWIFT. *Chortura pelagica.* (Linn.)

Common summer visitor, generally distributed and breeding in all sections.

## Family TROCHILIDÆ. Hummingbirds.

160. RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD. *Trochilus colubris.*

(Linn.)

Common summer visitor in all portions of the State, breeding throughout its range. Eggs are in my collections from all sections.

## Family TYRANNIDÆ. Tyrant Flycatchers.

161. KINGBIRD. *Tyrannus tyrannus.* (Linn.)

Summer visitor, common in all portions. Common breeder throughout its range.

162. CRESTED FLYCATCHER. *Myiarchus crinitus.* (Linn.)

Common summer visitor in all portions; common breeder.

163. PHŒBE. *Sayornis phœbe.* (Lath.)

Common summer visitor in all sections, a few wintering in the mountains. Eggs have been taken in the middle and western sections.

164. OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER. *Contopus borealis.* (Swains.)

Rare summer visitor in the west; breeding on the Black Mountains.

165. WOOD PEWEE. *Contopus virens.* (Linn.)

Common summer visitor throughout the State; common breeder.

166. YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER. *Empidonax flaviventris.* (Baird.)

Rare transient in the middle section; one taken on August 11, 1890, in the mountains.

167. GREEN-CRESTED ELYCATCHER. *Empidonax virescens.*  
(Gmel.)

Very common summer visitor in all sections, breeding abundantly.

168. ALDER FLYCATCHER. *Empidonax traillii alnorum.*  
(Brewster.)

One taken by Cairns in the mountains, September, 1889; one taken in Wake County by Brimley, May, 1892.

169. LEAST FLYCATCHER. *Empidonax minimus.* (Baird.)

Rare summer visitor in the mountains. Observed breeding by Cairns.

Family ALAUDIDÆ. Larks.

170. HORNED LARK. *Otocoris alpestris.* (Linn.)

Winter visitor; rare in the middle section, tolerably common in the mountains.

171. PRAIRIE-HORNED LARK. *Otocoris alpestris practicola.*  
(Hench.)

Rare winter visitor in the mountains; tolerably but irregular, winter visitor in the middle section; specimens taken at Raleigh, winters of '86, '87, '93 and '95 in company with *O. alpestris*.

Family CORVIDÆ. Crows, Jays, Magpies, Etc.

172. BLUE JAY. *Cyanocitta cristata.* (Linn.)

Common resident, generally distributed. Breeds in all sections; eggs are in my collection from the mountains.

173. AMERICAN RAVEN. *Corvus corax sinuatus.* (Wngl.)

Cairns reported this species as a tolerably common resident in the western section, breeding on Craggy Mountains in March.

174. NORTHERN RAVEN. *Corvus corax principalis.* (Ridgw.)  
Rather rare irregular winter visitor in the eastern section.

175. AMERICAN CROW. *Corvus Americanus.* (Aud.)

Resident, very common in the east, common in other sections. Breeds in all portions.

176. FISH CROW. *Corvus ossifragus.* (Wils.)

Very common resident in the east and along the coast, not so numerous in the summer. (Breeds.)

Family ICTERIDÆ. Blackbirds, Orioles, Etc.

177. BOBOLINK. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus.* (Linn.)

Common transient visitor in all sections. Some seasons large flocks appear in the eastern section and destroy much grain. Generally known by the name of "Rice Bird."

178. COWBIRD. *Molothrus ater*. (Bodd.)

Common spring transient in the mountains; common winter visitor in the middle and western sections.

179. RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD. *Agelaius phoeniceus*. (Linn.)

Common resident in the eastern and middle sections; summer visitor in the mountains. Breeds; eggs are in my collection from the centrl and eastern sections of the State.

180. MEADOW LARK. *Sturnella magna*. (Linn.)

Common winter visitor in the middle and western sections, may be a rare summer resident in the mountains, said to breed near Asheville. Resident in the east, though not so common in summer; breeding.

180. ORCHARD ORIOLE. *Icterus spurius*. (Linn.)

Summer visitor; common in the western and middle sections, rather rare in the east. Breeds in all sections.

182. BALTIMORE ORIOLE. *Icterus galbula*. (Linn.)

Rare transient in the middle section; common summer visitor in the mountains, probably breeding. Have never observed it in the east.

183. RUSTY BLACKBIRD. *Scolecophagus carolinus*. (Mull.)

Tolerably common transient visitor in all sections.

184. PURPLE GRACKLE. *Quiscalus quiscula*. (Linn.)

Transient visitor in the eastern and middle sections; rather rare summer visitor in the mountains. Has been observed breeding in Asheville, and reported breeding in Newbern.

185. BRONZED GRACKLE. *Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*. (Ridgw.)

Five specimens were taken in Buncombe county on August 11, 1890, by Cairns; two specimens were taken at Raleigh by Brimley, November 14, 1893.

186. BOAT-TAILED GRACKLE. *Quiscalus major*. (Vill.)

Abundant resident in the east, confined mainly to the coast. Abundant breeder. I took a set of five eggs from an ivey-covered tree in Plymouth, in April, 1890; several pairs were nesting in the same tree at that time.

## Family FRINGILLIDÆ. Finches, Sparrows, Etc.

187. PURPLE FINCH. *Carpodacus purpureus*. (Gmel.)

Common winter visitor in the eastern and middle sections; common spring transient in the mountains. Brewster thinks it breeds near Old Fort.

188. AMERICAN CROSSBILL. *Loxia curvirostra minor*. (Brehm.)

Rare transient in the middle section; resident in the west, a few breed on Black Mountain.

189. AMERICAN GOLDFINCH. *Spinus tristis*. (Wils.)

Common resident in the western and middle sections; common transient in the east. Breeds in middle and western sections, eggs are in my collection from both places.

190. PINE SISKIN. *Spinus pinus*. (Wils.)

Winter visitor in middle and western sections; common on the Black Mountains in summer, probably breeding.

191. LAPLAND LONGSPUR. *Calcarius lapponicus*. (Linn.)

Irregular winter visitor in the middle section; one was taken at Raleigh, January 13, 1893, and another seen on the following day; four specimens were taken, and another seen at Raleigh, February 20, 1895. They were in company with prairie-horned larks.

192. VESPER SPARROW. *Pooecetes gramineus*. (Gmel.)

Common winter visitor in the eastern and middle sections; resident in the mountains. A set of eggs was taken by Joe H. Armfield, June 1, 1893, near Greensboro.

193. SAVANNAH SPARROW. *Ammodramus sandvicensis savanna*. (Wils.)

Very common winter visitor throughout the State.

194. GRASSHOPPER SPARROW. *Ammodramus savannarum passerinus*. (Wils.)

Rare transient east of the central section; tolerably common summer visitor in the west, breeding. Eggs were taken by Armfield, near Greensboro, 1896.

195. HENSLOW'S SPARROW. *Ammodramus henslowii*. (Aud.)

Rare transient in middle and western sections; one taken in Buncombe county by Cairns, April, 1890, one at Raleigh by Brimley, in 1895, and two specimens in April, 1894.

196. LECONTE'S SPARROW. *Ammodramus lecontei*. (Aud.)

One specimen taken by Brimley on edge of meadow adjoining Walnut Creek, In Wake county, April 21, 1894.

197. SHARP-TAILED SPARROW. *Ammodramus caudacutus*. (Gmel.)

This is a very common bird on the coast among the marshes, and I think it is resident. Common breeder.

198. SEASIDE SPARROW. *Ammodramus maritimus*. (Wils.)

What was said of the above species can also be said of this. I took a specimen in a marsh near Plymouth, May 15, 1891; a number was seen on Bogue Beach, by H. H. Brimley, July 6, 1894. Breeds.

199. LARK SPARROW. *Chondestes grammacus*. (Say.)

Rare summer visitor at Raleigh. Breeds,

200. WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW. *Zonotrichia leucophrys* (Forst.)  
Rare migrant in the west, young male taken October 16, 1889, in Buncombe county, by Cairns; accidental Raleigh.

201. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. (Gmel.)  
Abundant winter visitor in all sections of the State.

202. CHIPPING SPARROW. *Spizella socialis*. (Wils.)  
Common summer visitor in the mountain and middle sections; resident in the east. Breeds throughout the State.

203. CLAY-COLORED SPARROW. *Spizella pallida*. (Swains.)  
Only record is that of Atkinson, one taken at Chapel Hill, March 8, 1886.

204. FIELD SPARROW. *Spizella pucilla*. (Wils.)  
Common, generally distributed resident throughout all sections. Breeds.

205. ENGLISH SPARROW. *Passer domesticus*. (Linn.)  
Common in town and villages, and rapidly going into the country. Breeds.

206. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO. *Junco hyemalis*. (Linn.)  
Abundant winter visitor in all sections. "Snow Bird."

207. CAROLINA JUNCO. *Junco hyemalis carolinensis*. (Brewst.)  
Common resident on the higher mountains of the western section, goes down into the valleys during the winter. Breeds.

208. BACHMAN'S SPARROW. *Peuæa aestivalis bachmanii*. (Aud.)  
Summer visitor, tolerably common in the west, but rarer to the eastward; one seen at the Newbern Fair, February, 1892. Nests have been found in Buncombe, Guilford, Orange, and Wake counties. Found breeding, by Maynard, at Wilmington, June, 1876.

209. SONG SPARROW. *Melospiza fasciata*. (Gmel.)  
Common winter visitor throughout all portions of the State.

210. LINCOLN'S SPARROW. *Melospiza lincolui*. (Aud.)  
One male taken by Cairns, May 6, 1893, on the French Broad River.

211. SWAMP SPARROW. *Melospiza georgiana*. (Lath.)  
Common winter visitor in the eastern and middle sections; common transient in the mountains.

212. FOX SPARROW. *Passerella iliaca*. (Merr.)  
Common winter visitor in all sections.

213. TOWHEE. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*. (Linn.)  
Nearly, if not quite a resident in the east; winter visitor in the middle section; resident in the mountains. Breeds in the west.

214. CARDINAL. *Cardinalis cardinalis..* (Linn.)

Common resident in all portions, breeding. Known as "Red Bird."

215. ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK. *Lamaladia ludoviciana.* (Linn.)

Rare migrant in the middle section; summer visitor on the higher mountains, breeding on Craggy mountains.

216. BLUE GROSBEAK. *Guiraca cærulea.* (Linn.)

Tolerably common summer visitor in the middle section, where it breeds; rare summer visitor in the mountains.

217. INDIGO BUNTING. *Passerina cyanea.* (Linn.)

Common summer visitor in all portions, breeding throughout its range.

218. PAINTED BUNTING. *Passerina ciris.* (Linn.)

Tolerably common summer visitor in the southeastern portion of the State. One taken on Bogue Banks, July 6, 1894, by H. H. Brimley.

## Family TANAGRIDÆ. Tanagers.

219. SCARLET TANAGER. *Piranga erythromelas.* (Veill.)

Common Summer visitor in the mounfains, breeding; rather rare transient in the middle section.

220. SUMMER TANAGER. *Piranga rubra.* (Linn.)

Common summer visitor in all sections, breeding. This is the "Little Red Bird."

## Family HIRUNDINIDÆ. Swallows.

221. PURPLE MARTIN. *Progne subis.* (Linn.)

Tolerably common summer visitor in all portions, breeding in boxes.

222. CLIFF SWALLOW. *Petrochelidon lunifrons.* (Say.)

Tolerably common transient in the middle and mountain sections.

223. BARN SWALLOW. *Chhlidon erythrogaster.* (Bodd.)

Transient; common in the middle section, rare in the moun-tains; not observed in the east.

224. WHITE-BELLIED SWALLOW. *Tachycineta bicolor.* (Veill.)

Comm Migrant in the middle and eastern portions of the State; winters in the southeastern section.

225. BANK SWALLOW. *Clivicola riparia.* (Linn.)

Rare transient in the middle and mountain sections.

226. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW. *Stelgidopteryx serrripennis.* (Aud.)

Tolerably common summer visitor, generally distributed. Breeds. nesting in banks of rivers and in ledges on mountain sides.

## Family AMPELIDÆ. Waxwings.

227. CEDAR WAXWING. *Ampelis cedrorum.* (Veill.)

Common, nearly if not quite resident in the east, resident in the other sections. Breeds in the middle and western sections.

## Family LANIIDÆ. Shrikes.

228. LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE. *Lanius ludovicianus.* (Linn.)

Rare spring transient in the mountains; tolerably common winter visitor in the middle section. Reported breeding at Statesville.

## Family VIREONIDÆ. Vireos.

229. RED-EYED VIREO. *Vireo olivaceus.* (Linn.)

Common summer visitor in all sections, breeding throughout its range.

230. PHILADELPHIA VIREO. *Vireo philadelphicus.* (Cass.)

Rare transient in the mountains, one taken by Cairns.

231. WARBLING VIREO. *Vireo gilvus.* (Veill.)

Tolerably common summer visitor in the mountains, breeding along the streams.

232. YELLOW-THROATED VIREO. *Vireo flavifrons.* (Veill.)

Tolerably common summer visitor in the middle and mountain sections.

233. BLUE-HEADED VIREO. *Vireo solitarius.* (Wils.)

Tolerably common transient in the middle section, and seen occasionally in winter; rather rare summer visitor in the mountains.

234. MOUNTAIN SOLITARY VIREO. *Vireo solitarius alticola.* (Brewst.)

Rare summer visitor at Raleigh, nest with four eggs taken April 27, 1891; common summer visitor in the mountains, breeding.

235. WHITE-EYED VIREO. *Vireo nevadorensis.* (Gmel.)

Common summer visitor in all sections, breeding throughout its range.

## Family MNIOTILTIDÆ. Wood Warblers.

236. BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER. *Mniotilla varia.* (Linn.)

Common, generally distributed summer resident, breeding in all sections.

237. PROTHONOTARY WARBLER. *Protonotaria citrea.* (Aud.)

Rare summer visitor in the middle section; common in the east. Breeds; I took one set of three eggs from the top of a beech stump in Bertie county in spring of 1888, this was the first record for North Carolina. Have seen young receiving attention from their parents on many occasions since.

238. SWAINSON'S WARBLER. *Helinaia swainsonii*. (Aud.)

No record except that of Atkinson: "One specimen taken by H. H. Brimley, at Newbern, April 13, 1885."

239. WORM-EATING WARBLER. *Helmitherus vermivorus*. (Gmel.)

Not a common summer visitor in any section, though generally distributed and occurring regularly. Nests with eggs have been found in Bertie and Buncombe counties.

240. BACHMAN'S WARBLER. *Helminthophila bachmani*. (Aud.)

One specimen taken by Brimley near Raleigh, April 27, 1891. Probably a rare summer visitor.

241. BLUE-WINGED WARBLER. *Helminthophila piuus*. (Linn.)

Rare transient in the middle section; rare summer visitor in the mountains, said to be common in the most western counties. Nest with young ones taken by Cairns, in 1885.

242. BREWSTER'S WARBLER. *Helminthophilia lencobronchialis*. (Brewst.)

Probably transient in the middle section, one taken by Brimley, September 8, 1888.

243. GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER. *Helminthophila crysoptera*. (Linn.)

Rare transient in the middle section; one taken by Brimley, in Wake county, August 26, 1886, one May 7, 1889, and one in May, 1891; tolerably common summer visitor in the mountains, breeding in May.

244. NASHVILLE WARBLER. *Helminthophila rubricapilla*.

(Wils.)

Not a common transient in the mountains.

245. ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER. *Helminthophila celata*.

(Say.)

One male specimen has been taken in the mountains by Cairns.

246. TENNESSEE WARBLER. *Helminthophila peregrina*. (Wils.)

Rare transient in the middle and western sections.

247. PARULA WARBLER. *Comsothlypis americana*. (Linn.)

Common summer visitor in all portions, breeding throughout its range.

248. NORTHERN PARULA WARBLER. *Compsothlypis americana usneae*. (—).

Transient in the middle section, reported by Brimley, at Raleigh.

249. CAPE MAY WARBLER. *Dendroica tigrina*. (Gmel.)

One female taken by Cairns in Buncombe county, and two specimens taken by Brimley in spring of 1892, near Raleigh.

250. YELLOW WARBLER. *Dendroica aestiva*. (Gmel.)  
Common resident in the mountain and middle sections, breeding. Common migrant in the east.

251. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER. *Dendroica caeruleascens*. (Gmel.)  
Common transient in the eastern and middle sections; summer visitor in the west, breeding above 4,000 feet. A set of eggs is in my collection, taken in Buncombe county by Cairns.

252. CAIRNS' WARBLER. *Dendroica caeruleascens cairnsi*. (—.)  
First discovered and described by the late John S. Cairns. Breeds in the western part of the State.

253. MYRTLE WARBLER. *Dendroica coronata*. (Linn.)  
Common transient in the east, sometimes appearing in flocks; winter visitor in the middle and western sections.

254. MAGNOLIA WARBLER. *Dendroica maculosa*. (Gmel.)  
Rare transient in the middle section; summer visitor in the mountains, and Cairns says he thinks it must breed, as young ones are common in July.

255. CÆRULEAN WARBLER. *Dendroica rara*. (Wils.)  
Rare transient, confined to the middle and mountain sections.

256. CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER. *Dendroica pensylvanica*. (Linn.)  
Tolerably common transient in the middle section; common summer resident in the west, on the higher mountains. Breeds, nest was found by Cairns in Buncombe county, May 25, 1887.

257. BLACK-POLL WARBLER. *Dendroica striata*. (Forst.)  
Transient; common in the eastern and middle sections, rather rare in the mountains.

258. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER. *Dendroica blackburniae*. (Gmel.)  
Rare transient in the middle section; common resident on the higher mountains. Breeds.

259. YELLOW-TROATED WARBLER. *Dendroica dominica*. (Linn.)  
Rather common, generally distributed, summer visitor throughout the State. Probably breeds in all sections; eggs have been taken in Wake county.

260. SYCAMORE WARBLER. *Dendroica dominica albiflora*. (Linn.)  
One female taken in Buncombe county by Cairns, April, 1891.

261. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER. *Dendroica virens.* (Gmel.)

Tolerably common transient in all portions of the State except the higher mountains, where it is a summer resident, and breeds.

262. PINE WARBLER. *Dendroica vigorsii.* (Aud.)

Common resident in the eastern and middle sections; common in the mountain region in summer, not so common in winter. Breeds commonly in all sections.

263. YELLOW PALM WARBLER. *Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea.* (Ridgw.)

Tolerably common transient in all sections.

264. PRAIRIE WARBLER. *Dendroica discolor.* (Veill.)

Common summer visitor in all portions except, probably, the higher mountains. Breeds throughout its range.

265. OVEN-BIRD. *Seiurus aurocapillus.* (Linn.)

Common transient and not a rare summer resident in the eastern section; migrant in the middle section; common summer sojourner in the mountains. Eggs have been taken in the eastern and western sections.

266. WATER-THRUSH. *Seiurus noveboracensis.* (Gmel.)

Common transient in the middle and mountain sections.

267. LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH. *Seiurus montacilla.* (Veill.)

Tolerably common summer visitor, and breeds in all sections. Eggs in my collection are from all sections.

268. KENTUCKY WARBLER. *Geothlypis formosa.* (Wils.)

Summer visitor; rare in the middle section, tolerably common in the mountains. Breeds in both sections.

269. CONNECTICUT WARBLER. *Geothlypis agilis.* (Wils.)

Rare fall migrant at Raleigh; one taken October 15, 1884; two specimens seen in October, 1896.

270. MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT. *Geothlypis trichas.* (Linn.)

Common summer visitor in the middle and western sections; a few winter at Raleigh; resident in the east, not so common in winter. Breeds in all sections.

271. YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT. *Icteria virens.* (Linn.)

Common summer visitor in the middle and mountain sections. Breeding. Have never observed it in the east.

272. HOODED WARBLER. *Sylvania mitrata.* (Gmel.)

Summer visitor; rather rare in the middle and mountain sections; very common in the east, breeding abundantly. Have found as many as three nests in an hour's walk; eggs are usually four, sometimes three, and rarely two in number.

273. WILSON'S WARBLER. *Sylvania pusilla*. (Wils.)

Rare transient in the middle and mountain sections: specimens taken in Wake county May 17, 1888, and May 13, 1892.

274. CANADIAN WARBLER. *Sylvania canadensis*. (Linn.)

Summer visitor in the west; common on the high mountains, where it breeds. One male taken at Raleigh May 13, 1892.

275. AMERICAN REDSTART. *Setophaga ruticilla*. (Linn.)

Common transient in the east, rarely seen in summer; summer visitor in the middle and mountain sections, breeding.

## Family MONTACILLIDÆ. Wagtails.

276. AMERICAN PIPIT. *Anthus pensylvanicus*. (Lath.)

Common winter visitor in the eastern and middle sections; rare transient in the mountains.

## Family TROGLODYTIDÆ. Wrens. Thrashers, etc.

277. MOCKINGBIRD. *Mimus polyglottis*. (Linn.)

Abundant resident in the east; resident at Raleigh, only a few remaining through the winter, however; rare summer visitor in the mountains. Breeds in all sections.

278. CATBIRD. *Galcoptes carolinensis*. (Linn.)

Very common summer resident, breeding in all sections. Not unusual during the winter in the east; accidental at Raleigh.

279. BROWN THRASHER. *Harporhynchus rufus*. (Linn.)

Common resident in the eastern and middle sections; summer visitor in the mountains. Breeds.

280. CAROLINA WREN. *Thryothorus ludovicianus*. (Lath.)

Common resident in the eastern and middle portions; summer visitor in the mountains. Breeds throughout its range.

281. BEWICK'S WREN. *Thryomanes bewickii*. (Aud.)

Resident on the higher mountains of the west, more common in summer; rare winter visitor at Raleigh. Breeds in the mountains.

282. HOUSE WREN. *Troglodytes aedon*. (Veill.)

Rare transient in the middle and mountain sections.

283. WINTER WREN. *Troglodytes hyemalis*. (Veill.)

Common winter visitor in the eastern and middle sections; not an uncommon resident in the mountains, breeding on the higher mountains.

284. SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN. *Cistothorus stellaris*. (Licht.)

One specimen seen by Coues at Fort Macon, October, 11, 1869; a few seen at Pungo Bluff, November 13, and common at Juniper Bay 15th and 16th of same month, 1876, by Maynard; rare autumn transient in the mountains.

285. LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN. *Cistothorus palustris*. (Wils.)

Abundant during the migrations in the east, and may reside sparingly throughout the year; rather common transient in the middle and mountain sections.

Family CERTHIIDÆ. Creepers.

286. BROWN CREEPER. *Certhia familiaris americana*. (Bonap.)

Common winter visitor in the eastern and middle sections; not a very common resident in the west. A nest with four eggs was taken in 1887 by Cairns in the mountains.

Family PARIDÆ. Nuthatches and Tits.

287. WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH. *Sitta carolinensis*. (Lath.)

Tolerably common resident in all sections, breeding throughout its range.

288. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH. *Sitta canadensis*. (Linn.)

Rather rare and irregular winter resident in the middle section; resident on the higher mountains, breeding.

289. BROWN-HEADED NUTHATCH. *Sitta pusilla*. (Lath.)

Common resident in the middle and eastern sections, breeding throughout its range.

290. TUFTED TITMOUSE. *Parus bicolor*. (Linn.)

Resident, common and generally distributed. Breeds in all sections.

291. CHICKADEE. *Parus atricapillus*. (Linn.)

Resident in the mountains above 5,000 feet, breeds.

292. CAROLINA CHICKADEE. *Parus carolinensis*. (Aud.)

Common resident in all sections. Common breeder.

Family SYLVIIDÆ. Warblers, Kinglets, and Gnatcatchers.

293. GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET. *Regulus satrapa*. (Licht.)

Common winter visitor in the eastern and middle sections; resident in the west, breeding on Black Mountains above 5,000 feet.

294. RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET. *Regulus calendula*. (Linn.)

Common winter visitor in the eastern and middle sections; transient in the mountains.

295. BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER. *Polioptila caerulea*. (Linn.)

Common summer visitor, generally distributed. Breeds in all sections.

Family TURDIDÆ. Thrushes, Solitaires, Stonechats, Bluebirds, etc.

296. WOOD THRUSH. *Turdus mustelinus*. (Gmel.)

Very common summer visitor in all sections, breeds.

297. WILSON'S THRUSH. *Turdus fuscescens*. (Steph.)

Rather common transient in the eastern and middle sections; common summer visitor in the mountains.

298. GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH. *Turdus aliciae*. (Baird.)

Transient visitor, rare in the middle section; common in the mountains.

299. BICKNELL'S THRUSH. *Turdus aliciae bicknelli*. (Ridgw.)

Transient visitor, rare in the middle section; common in the mountains.

300. OLIVE-BACK THRUSH. *Turdus ustulatus swainsonii*. (Cab.)

Rare transient in the middle section; summer visitor in the west. Breeds. Nest found May 20, 1886, by Cairns, on the Black Mountains.

301. HERMIT THRUSH. *Turdus aonalaschkae pullasii*. (Cab.)

Common winter visitor in all sections.

302. AMERICAN ROBIN. *Merula migratoria*. (Linn.)

This species is an abundant transient and winter visitor in the east, a few remaining all the summer and breeding; tolerably common resident and migrant in the middle section; common resident in the mountains, rarer in winter. Breeds in all sections.

303. BLUEBIRD. *Sialia sialis*. (Linn.)

Was a common resident, but last few years has not been so common, generally distributed. Breeds in all sections.

## HYPOTHETICAL LIST.

In this list are given species which ought to occur on the coast or within the borders of the state, as they occur both north and south, and in many instances, to the westward also.

1. PARASITIC JÆGER. *Stercorarius parasiticus.* (Linn.)
2. LONG-TAILED JÆGER. *Stercorarius longicaudas.* (Veill.)
3. GREAT BLACK-TAILED GULL. *Larus marinus.* (Linn.)
4. GULL-BILLED TERN. *Gelochelidon nilotica.* (Hasselq.)
5. CASPIAN TERN. *Sterna tschegrava.* (Lepech.)
6. WILSON'S PETREL. *Oceanites oceanicus.* (Kuhl.)
7. BOOBY. *Sula sula.* (Linn.)
8. MAN-O'-WAR BIRD. *Fregata aquila.* (Linn.)
9. WHITE IBIS. *Guara alba.* (Linn.)
10. GLOSSY IBIS. *Plegadis autumnalis.* (Hasselq.)
11. WHOOPING CRANE. *Grus americana.* (Linn.)
12. SANDHILL CRANE. *Grus mexicana.* (Mull.)
13. RED PHALAROPE. *Crymophilus fulicarius.* (Linn.)
14. BLACK-NECKED STILT. *Himantopus mexicanus.* (Mull.)
15. STILT SANDPIPER. *Micropalama himantopus.* (Bonap.)
16. PURPLE SANDPIPER. *Tringa maritima.* (Brunn.)
17. WESTERN SANDPIPER. *Ereunetes occidentalis.* (Lawr.)
18. HUDSONIAN GODWIT. *Limosa haemastica.* (Linn.)
19. BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER. *Tringites subruficollis.* (Veill.)
20. HUDSONIAN CURLEW. *Numenicus hudsonicus.* (Lath.)
21. ESKIMO CURLEW. *Numenius borealis.* (Forst.)
22. AMERICAN GOSHAWK. *Accipiter atricapillus.* (Wils.)

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